



Guidelines for Preparing a Paper from a Mini-Workshop or Poster Presentation

For the Proceedings of the Association for Biology Laboratory Education (ABLE)

This document provides presenters of **mini workshops and posters** with guidelines to assist in the preparation of their abstract or short paper for inclusion in the **2008 ABLE** workshop/conference proceedings, *Tested Studies for Laboratory Teaching (Volume 30)*. Although it is not possible to provide guidelines for every usage, this document attempts to address the most common questions. For specific examples of style and usage, authors should consult, *very* closely, the most recent proceedings volume (i.e., volume 29). **Presenters of mini-workshops and posters may submit either an extended abstract (1 or more paragraphs) or a short (< 10 page) paper.**

Poster presenters should also submit their original poster as a Powerpoint file.

Submission Instructions

Your manuscript is due to the Proceedings Editor *no later than 1 October 2008* (Of course your submission is welcome any time before that date!) Send your materials to: **Kari Clase, Knoy Hall of Technology, Purdue University, 401 N. Grant St., West Lafayette, IN 47907-2021.**

For further information contact Kari Clase at (765) 494-4649.

email: kclase@purdue.edu

Please submit the following:

- **One electronic copy** of your manuscript (following the guidelines on the following pages), sent as an attached file (Microsoft Word, PC or Mac versions) **via email** to kclase@purdue.edu (or via postal mail on a Macintosh or PC-formatted floppy disk, zip disk, or CD).
- **One printed copy** of your manuscript, which corresponds exactly to the computer file, and looks the way you would want it to appear in print. On the hardcopy, indicate in red ink all special characters and symbols (e.g., Greek letters, mathematical symbols, characters not in the 12-point Times New Roman base font).
- Signed **ABLE copyright forms** for each author. (You should have received a copyright form with these guidelines. If you have not received a copyright form, please contact Kari Clase.)

Format of Mini Workshop or Poster Papers

If you choose to submit an extended abstract, it may be more than one paragraph and may include, where appropriate, figures and literature cited. Include any essential methodological information (recipes, sources of materials, construction of equipment) directly in the abstract.

If you choose to submit a short paper (many ABLE members have indicated the value of having mini workshop and poster papers included in the proceedings), the paper should be *no more than 8 or 9 pages in length*.

For short papers, use sections (in the following order) such as **Introduction**, **Student Outline**, **Instructor's Notes**, **Acknowledgments**, **Literature Cited**, and **About the Author** (a brief biographical sketch for each author), *if appropriate*. Please see Volume 28 or 29 for examples.

The title page should include a **title**, **name**, **mailing address**, and **email address** of each author (telephone number is optional), and an **abstract**, written as a single paragraph (not to exceed 100 words).

Manuscript Preparation

Word processor setup

Base font: 12-point Times New Roman

Line space: Single

Margins: 1.25" top; 1.0" bottom; 0.75" sides

Justification: Full

Headings

In general use no more than three **levels of organization**: primary headings (centered and bold in 14-point Times New Roman font), secondary headings (left-hand margin and bold 12-point), and tertiary headings (left-hand margin and in italic 12-point). It is not necessary to have secondary headings unless complexity of the text calls for them; tertiary headings may be used directly under primary headings if they introduce limited material.

Body or paragraph

Indent the first line of each paragraph 1/2 inch (0.50"). Use full justification and do not break words at the right-hand margin anywhere in the manuscript. (This includes hyphenated words as well as words divided between syllables.) Give the scientific and colloquial names the first time a plant or animal is mentioned. Scientific names should appear in *italics* and not be underlined.

Spelling should follow American English (*e.g.*, behavior, center, color, liter, pipet). For general matters of spelling use *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*; if two or more spellings of a word are given, the first listed is the one preferred (with the exception of formulae and appendices).

Use 12-point Times New Roman as the base font. All portions of the manuscript should be **single-spaced**, including text, titles of tables, figure legends, literature cited, and appendices. However, double space before starting a new heading.

Tables

When possible, use the TABLE feature in MS Word to create your tables. Please do NOT use spaces to align the columns of your table. Identify each table with a bold numeric reference and title, centered at the top of the table (see example below). When possible, the table should be centered within the page.

Table 6. Number of aquatic insects in stream sample.

Pollution-intolerant	Intermediate	Pollution-tolerant
___ caddisfly larvae	___ beetle larvae	___ blackfly larvae
___ dobsonfly larvae	___ crane flies	___ midge larvae
___ mayfly larvae	___ damselflies	
___ stonefly larvae	___ dragonflies	

Graphics

Embed each graphic in your document as a graphic file (such as JPG or GIF files). Also include a separate copy of the graphic file in your email or on your diskette, as well as a laser-quality print of your graphic with the hardcopy of your paper. Include a centered figure legend below the graphic (using narrower margins on both sides), as shown in the example below.

Figure 1. Typical results for simulated growth of catfish as a function of protein content of the diet. Growth was simulated in tanks with temperature set at 25°C, oxygen set at 10 mg/liter, and with a feeding rate which was varied to match the feed consumption rate of the fish.

Documentation and Literature Cited

When citing references in the text, use the form “Jones (1981)” if the author's name is part of the sentence and “(Jones, 1981)” if it is not. If there are more than two authors use the form “Barnes *et al.* (1984)”; however, cite all names in the Literature Cited. Provide multiple citations in alphabetical order; for example, Ashe (1967), Ball (1945), and Cook (1987).

Provide page number(s) for material that is quoted directly from a source. For example: Haldane (1927:21) once wrote “comparative anatomy is largely the story of the struggle to increase surface in proportion to volume.”

To simplify the retrieval of cited references by others do not use journal abbreviations in the Literature Cited section. Sample literature citations follow. Additional references and further readings should be cited directly within the body of the text or appear in an appendix. Pay particular note of the use of punctuation and capital letters in the samples below; periods that follow name(s), year, and title are followed by two blank spaces. In all book citations include the total number of pages.

Bold, H. C., and J. W. La Claire. 1987. The plant kingdom. Fifth edition. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 309 pages.

Carlisle, D. B., and F. Knowles. 1959. Colour change. (Chapter 3). Pages 40–69, *in* Endocrine control in crustaceans. Cambridge University Press, 119 pages.

Slatis, H. M., M. B. Katznelson, and B. Bonne-Tamir. 1976. The inheritance of fingerprint patterns. *American Journal of Human Genetics*, 28:280–289.

Sunderland, N., and M. Roberts. 1977. New approach to pollen culture. *Nature*, 270:236–238.

Copyright

The manuscript must be accompanied by letters of permission from copyright holders in order to use any copyrighted material.

Style and Usage

Do not use underlining anywhere in the text; scientific names should be in italics. Hyphenate compounds used as adjectives (3-year-old male, 10-ml pipet, 3-minute intervals). Use serial commas, *including* that preceding the conjunction (left, right, and center; *not*: left, right and center). Leave one space after punctuation that ends sentences (periods, question marks, etc.) and only one space after colons, semicolons, commas, and other internal punctuation marks.

Numbers and Mathematics

Use decimals rather than fractions, except in equations. Decimals not preceded by a whole number should always be preceded by a zero (0.75).

Use numerals for numbers greater than nine except when starting a sentence (associated abbreviation or symbol should be spelled out as well: “Eleven grams,” but “About 11 g”; “Fifteen percent,” but “More than 15%”).

Spell out numbers one through nine *except* when used with units of measure or time (6 mm, 3 days, 4 years, but five students, seven observations), or in a series that includes at least one number greater than nine (1 syringe, 3 beakers, and 25 test tubes). Use commas in numbers of four digits or more (1,000) except in catalog numbers.

In giving ranges, use “from 10.1 to 31.0 mm,” but “the range is 10.1–31.0 mm” (i.e., use “to” when it is preceded by “from”).

Specify currency as U.S. or Canadian dollars (\$40 US, \$48 CDN).

Units of Measure

Use the metric system for all measures (20 kg, 6 g, 30 km). A list of accepted abbreviations that can be used in text, tables, and figures of manuscript, without explanation or punctuation, follows. Other measures should be spelled out (e.g., dozen, day, inch, liter, second, minute, hour, month, week, year).

°C	degrees Celsius	m	meter	mm	millimeter
cm	centimeter	µg	microgram	M	molar
g	gram	µL	microliter		magnification
kg	kilogram	mL	milliliter	nm	nanometer
km	kilometer	mg	milligram		

Miscellaneous

- Italicize all latin words and abbreviations, except those commonly used (e.g., i.e., et al.).
- Periods and commas should be placed within closing quotation marks. A semicolon and colon should be placed outside closing quotation marks.